

About Us

One of the nation's most diverse states, New Jersey is home to people from many Cultures, Races and Ethnic backgrounds.

The Office of Multicultural Affairs and Services, Minority and Health, is committed to helping people in these diverse communities; live longer, live healthier lives and lead the effort to reduce, and to eventually eliminate health disparities in Atlantic City, NJ.

The mission of the Office of Multicultural Affairs and Services, Minority and Health is to promote health equity for all and reduce health disparities. (We define health disparities, as adopted from the National Center for Cultural Competence, as population-specific differences in the presence of disease, health outcomes, or access to health care).



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CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY

1301 Bacharach Blvd.
Atlantic City, NJ

We become not a melting pot but a beautiful mosaic.

Different people, different beliefs,
different yearnings, different hopes,
different dreams.

-Jimmy Carter



Multicultural Affairs and Services

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#ACTIVEANDHEALTHY



Multicultural Affairs and Services
HHS



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MAYOR
MARTY SMALL, SR.

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April is National Minority Health Month, and this year the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of Minority Health (OMH) and its partners are highlighting the important role individuals and organizations can play in helping to reduce health disparities and improve the health of racial and ethnic minority and American Indian/Alaska Native communities.

The theme for this year's National Minority Health Month is Give Your Community a Boost! The theme focuses on the continued importance of COVID-19 vaccination, including boosters, as one of the strongest tools we can use to protect communities from COVID-19, which has disproportionately affected communities of color. CDC data show that some racial and ethnic minority groups — particularly Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, and American Indian or Alaska Native people are at increased risk of getting sick, having more severe illness, and dying from COVID-19. Give Your Community a Boost! also supports the many other efforts happening in communities across the country to advance health equity.

Some of the most serious chronic conditions in the U.S.—such as heart disease, cancer, HIV, diabetes, and stroke—are more common or severe for minorities. Check out three things you may not know this National Minority Health Month:

1. Minorities are much more likely to be living with common chronic conditions.

African Americans, Hispanics, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders are at higher risk for illness, disability, and death related to common chronic conditions. For instance, non-Hispanic blacks are 40 percent more likely than non-Hispanic whites to have high blood pressure, and they are less likely to have this condition under control. The rate of diagnosed diabetes is 77 percent higher among non-Hispanic blacks, 66 percent higher among Hispanics, and 18 percent higher among Asians than among non-Hispanic whites.

2. Economic and social factors play a huge role in health equity.

Factors such as discrimination, unstable housing, food insecurity, and unemployment have a major impact on health disparities. A person's health is directly affected by the availability of and access to a wide range of resources such as:

- Quality health care
- Health insurance
- Secure housing
- Affordable, reliable public transportation
- High-quality education
- Nutritious food
- Culturally sensitive health care providers

3. HIV/AIDS continues to disproportionately affect minorities.

Communities of color and the LGBTQ community continue to be underserved and disproportionately impacted by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. In 2015, according to the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#), Hispanics/Latinos accounted for about one quarter of all diagnoses of HIV in the U.S., despite representing about 18 percent of the total U.S. population. African Americans accounted for 44 percent of new HIV diagnoses, though they comprise 12 percent of the U.S. population.

National Minority Health Month

religion ethnicity chronic conditions
black exercise latinx sexual
equality health asian
nutrition native american diversity
disparities **stigma free** hispanic
people equity healthcare
lgbtqia individual rights
disability **collaboration**
hereditary **HIV/AIDS** pacific islander
immigrants

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